of the Republican Senators to countenance or

GOOD SHOWING FOR THE REPUBLICANS. The Republican minority came out of the long fight for repeal in the same spirit in which it entered it, and with a highly creditable showing of party firmness and consistency. Of the thirty-seven Republicans in the Senate, twentythirty-seven Republicans in the Senate, twentysix were recorded this evening in favor of unconditional repeal, and only eleven against it.
From the beginning the twenty-six affirmative
Republican votes have formed the backbone of
the repeal strength. They furnished the quorum
to support Mr. Voorhees in all his schemes to
exhaust debate. They exerted a moral influence
which alone prevented the dissolution of the
repeal vote on the Democratic side, and by
their firm refusal to allow a compromise to go
through by default enabled the President to
strike the blow under which the compromise
project went to pieces.

strike the blow under which the compromes project went to pieces.

Most of the Democratic Senators who speke to-day were exceedingly anxious to put the credit of the success of the Voorhees bill where it really belonged, on the shoulders of the Republican minerity. But to a discriminating public this candid and painstaking announcement was largely superfluous.

The six or seven hours' debate which preceded the final vate was marked by a number of

LAST SCENES IN THE FIGHT.

REACHING A VOTE ON THE VOORHEES BILL.

FINAL ACTION TANEN AFTER BITTER SPEECHES BY SILVER SUNATORS-WOLCOTT AND CAREY IN ALTERCATION-STEWART HAS THE LAST WORD.

Washington, Oct. 30.—The galleries were crowded this morning when the Senate met, and a roll-call showed the presence of fifty-two Senators. As soon Vice-President entered the chamber, at 11 m., he announced that the Senate resumed its session, and that the Silver Purchase Repeal bill

was now before the Senate.

The House bill relative to the printing of bills and resolutions, instead of engrossing them, was reported back from the Committee on Printing

reported back from the committee on Frinting and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Hunton (Dem., Va.) briefly explained the situation which be had occupied and still occupied on the Repeal bill. He subscribed in good faith to the Repeal bill. He substituted in the repeal the Chicago platform, which demanded the repeal of the Sherman law. He should vote for its repeal. But he stood ready to join his sliver friends in a fight for silver, and should strive earnestly

and manfully for victory.

Mr. Cameron (Rep., Penn.) read a statement of his position and views on the Repeal bill. He protested against the want of courage of the pending bill. He had hoped in vain for a measure broad enough to meet the difficulty. The Republicans had thrown the responsibility on the Democrats; the latter obeyed some impulse from without and added nothing of its own. Neither side had made suggestion broad enough. He urged the Senate p vote at once; but he could not, with self-respect, rote for such a measure as that pending. The influence, whatever it was, responsible for the present bill certainly did not command the confidence of a majority of the Senate. If the Senate failed in its duty there was no ground for confidence that the duty would ever be performed. clusion, Mr. Cameron said that he might ask Senate to vote upon some of the propositions contained in his own bill, or at least to refer the

ill to a select committee. Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) next addressed the Sen-He said that he had come to the chamber to-day, contrary to the advice of his physician, for the purpose of expressing in the final stage of the bill some opinions which he had formed about it. situation by which the Senate was confronted to-day seemed to be a lamentable one-one of which he could speak only with pain, and could contemplate only with serious apprehensions for the future welfare of the country. He trusted that to fall on the country through the passage of the about by the monetary power in such a way that at last it found that its most material domestic interests were hanging by a string which was controlled entirely by those who inhabit the high places of the land. The passage of the pending bill would be an irrevocable surrender to the demands of those corrupt, insolent, overbearing cor-

DEFEAT OF COMPROMISE DUE TO REPUBLICANS. of Saturday, and summed it up by saying that it proved, first, that the bill was not what was de-manded by the Chicago platform; second, that it fourth, that the Republicans of the Senate broke up the compromise, to which all the Democrats, except five, had agreed. He bowed his thanks to the Senator from Maryland for his manliness in setting before the world the actual situation of the Sen-ate on this vital question. He read slowly and with deep emphasis these sentences from Mr. Gorman's speech: "We were compelled to take the terms offered by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman). He held the key of the situation. You have dictated the terms to us." "I do thank Almighty God." Mr. Morgan fervently exclaimed, "in my place in the Senate to-day that, as a Democrat, the Senator from Ohio has never had the power dictate terms to me. He may dictate them to minority of the Democrats on this floor. He can-not dictate them to me." Referring to Mr. Gorman's statement that the delay was the work of the friends of the bill, Mr. Morgan thanked God for that, too, "We stand here to-day," he said, "vindicated before the American people—we, who have been badgered, put upon, imposed upon in the most outrageous and scandalous manner this floor and elsewhere, because, when the friends could not get us instantly to shut our mouths and

Addressing himself to Mr. Sherman, Mr. Morgan said that no blessing could fall upon him which would be so delightful to him as the consummation of his well-arranged plan to put the President for a second time in controversy with his friends. Political manipulation for the sake of party success had become in the United States the substitute for every honorable and elevated sentiment of states-manship. It seemed to him that all questions were tested to-day by the estimate of what effect they would have on the party. Referring to the abortive Democratic commpromise, Mr. Morgan said that he had signed the paper, but he had done so in order to have peace and fraternity in the Demo-eratic party. Why that compromise had been broken up by the refusal of the Senator from Ohlo (Mr. Sherman) to accept it, whether that Senator did not accord with the Democratic views of policy, or whether he had been commissioned by nebody to dictate to the Democratic party, was a matter which had now passed out of existence. fter a review of silver legislation from 1873 to the present time Mr. Morgan said that it was a sight to inspire mirth among the dead tenants of the to get the veto power so that they might wield it for the destruction of silver money and leading opposing and belligerent forces in a joint cam-

paign against silver. WITH A GAG AND A VETO. Presidential policy was to be worked out through a gag in one hand and through the veto power held in the other, such assumed power would soon so exceed the grants of the Constitution that the people would break off from such a rule. They had not been told what further legislation they were to expect. Was the State bank

ETHESDA. America's Favorite Water.
BOTTLED ONLY AT THE SPRING.
Hon Gro. R. Davis, DirectorGeneral of the World's Fair; "I regard Hethcodn Water the Best in the Chas. Foster. Ex-Secretary

tax, he asked, to be repealed? Were the people to be taxed to borrow gold to meet these \$650,-000,000 of gold obligations, including National bank notes? Were they to have a Eankruptcy law as a sort of foriorn hope? Were they to have an income tax? Or were they to be left where they had been for twenty years, a prey to those who took tithes and tolls from the earnings and property of the industrial classes? One word of encouragement from the President or from the coalition would be a grateful relief to the apprehension of the people, and would tend to establish that confidence the want of which had been said ple. Mr. Morgan declared that if he had told the people of Alabama that Mr. Cleveland's first effort, mand, the State of Alabama would never have cast its vote for him. "And I told him so, in a cordial and friendly manner," he added.

While Mr. Mergan was speaking, and as the hour (2 o'clock) suggested for taking the final vote approached, many of the members of the other House, including Messrs. Springer, Bland, Fellows and Geisenhainer, entered the chamber, and either took seats which happened to be vacant The six or seven hours' debate which preceded the final vote was marked by a number of scathing and caustic speeches from Democratic of sepant. Mr. Morgan, Mr. Vest and Mr. Cookrell in particular were exceedingly bitter in their denunciation of the betrayal of Democratic faith by the President and his following, and extremely anxious to save the Democracy which they represent from any share of responsibility for the Administration's financial policy. These speeches—Mr. Cockrell's especially—will make curious reading, it is to be feared, for New-York and New-England Democrats. Mr. Wolcott and Mr. Carey, on the Republican side, had an exciting personal collocuy, in which decidedly offensive remarks were exchanged, which did no credit to either Senator. when the final voting would begin was sent at all the members of the other Heuse withdrew from the Senate chamber. Mr. Voorbees showed signs of impatience, and had interviews with Mr Jones, of Nevada, and other anti-Repeal Senators. But Mr. Morgan heeded not, and went on with his speech, as if there was no need of hurry.

THE PRESIDENT'S STAND AGMINST FREE-COUNAGE At 2:40 Mr. Morgan said that he had now He had prepared it because he had not wished n his state of health to make efforts in an extemporaneous address. He left the subject with the knowledge that the die was cast. and the House and the President had determined that the pending measure should prevail, and the people had nothing now to look to but some vacue promises made on the floor of the Senate which were entirely incapable of being realized. The ident would not have driven a majority of Democratic Senators into the corner they were now in, and forced them into that unfortunate condition, if he had not set his face against free coinage of silver. He regretted it exceedingly, but he did not deceive himself, because the President had made a formal, emphatic, and, of course, ir-revocable declaration that there was to be no free coinage of silver in this country and no ap-proximation to it until the assent of foreign Powers was first secured. He was utterly hopeless in that direction, because it was a matter impossible of accomplishment. It was as far away as the millenium. There was not the slightest hope for it It might do for a foll or for a matter of amuse ment. It might do to flatter the people with the idea that something was to be done for their benefit, but that result would never be reached. Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) expressed his sympathy with the silver-producing States, and declared with much feeling that no Czar or Kaiser would have

desolated an insurrectionary province as Congress was desolating the sliver States. It had struck down in those States everything which made life dear, and had impoverished men who yesterday were millionaires. He went on to argue in favor of the colnage of the silver seigniorage in the Treasury in opposition to the plan of issuing gold bonds, and closed with a declaration that issue in the next political campaign would be equality among the people, justice to all men, no monopoly in mining, and no centralization in

SENATOR HILL TO THE FRONT.

Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.) argued that at the last Presidential election the tariff question, not the financial question, had been pressed to the front, and that on it the Democratic party had been victorious. But now that the election was over and victory achieved, tariff was lost sight of, and the day seemed to be a lamentable one—one of ich he could speak only with pain, and could atempiate only with serious apprehensions for a future welfare of the country. He trusted that would not be considered as trying to procrasate, even for a moment, the final calamity about tinate, even for a moment, the final calamity about all that had been going on behind the scenes, but he thought it well to examine and find out exactly bill. The country was prepared for almost any-thing. It had been worried and provoked and dis-to trace the course of the Repeal bill in the House and ridiculed the idea of its being a Democratic measure. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), the leader of the Administration on the Republiof Representatives and ir can side of the chamber, had denounced the Demo craffe majority, had told Democratic Senators that they were imbeciles, and that they could not agree to anything. He had told them to go and agree upon some compromise and bring it into the Senate and pass it. Then that Senator had proclaimed Mr. Morgan quoted from Mr. Gorman's speech of Saturday, and summed it up by saying that it unconditional repeal was a failure, and that some compromise would be agreed upon, indicating what

that compromise would be.
"Then," said Mr. Cockrell, "we Democrats began tor from Ohio-that it was, in fact, a third Sherman bill; third, that consideration of the bill was delayed by its friends, and not by its enemies and this legislation and the legislation are the legislation and the legislation and the legislation are the legislation and the legislation and the legislation and the legislation are the legislation are the legislation are the legislation and the legislation are the legislation and the legislation are the legislatio gether. Non-partisanship had been laid aside, and the political banners had been hoisted in the Sen-ate chamber by the Senator from Ohio. We got the political banners had been hoisted in the Senate chamber by the Senator from Ohio. We got together and began talking compromise; we talked compromise and compromise-first on one thing and then on another. After a while it developed that we could compromise-that we could agree upon a measure. Every Democratic Senator realized and believed that we could agree on a measure which a believed that we could agree on a measure which a Democratic President and a Democratic Secretary a portion of his poor reward, and thus to turn the Democratic President and a Democratic Secretary of the Treasury could approve without one soli of the Treasury could approve without one soli-tary sacrifice of principle or policy. But just as we thought that victory was within reach, the Senator from Ohio, with his Administration Republicans, was found entrenched in our front. Our party had practically united, and we thought there would be harmony. But then it was that the incandescent light of non-partisanship and of the Republican-Mugwump-Democratic coalition was cast athwart our pathway, and the Democratic Administration revealed in all its non-partisanship, (Loughter.) The bill has been taken out of the hands of the Democratic party and has been placed in the hands of a combination. Republican Senators had to be consulted before anything could be done, and the Republican party will be infinitely more responsible for unconditional repeal than the Dem-

Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.)-Undoubtedly, Mr. Cockrell-Undoubtedly. They will bear the burden of it. They have presented to the country the magnificent spectacle of having unanimously passed the law of 1890, and now unanimously vot-ing for its repeal. The victory must not be thrown back in our faces tinged with partisan Democracy. It has no smell and no flavor of Democratic or-ganization in it. We will hold you responsible for the return of the halcyon days of prosperity which you have predicted from the repeal of the Sher-man act. If they come you will have all the honor and credit of it, but if they do not come you will bear the responsibility.

ANGRY PERSONALITIES EXCHANGED. Mr. Carey (Rep., Wyo.) defended his course jn supporting the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act. He commented with much bitterness upon the reference made to him in Mr. Wolcott's speech

of Saturday last, and said that a gentleman who retired from the world prepared his addresses, committed them to memory, and then recited them with great diamatic effect (with a change of costume at each time), should have considered his Carey's) rights in the matter, and not attempted to place him in the position he had done He had never bartered his vote, and never would do so. It was in ill taste for the Senator to speak about his (Mr. Carey's) bartering his vote on any

Mr. Wolcott replied with intense bitterness of word and manner to Mr. Carey. It must be, he said, a source of great gratification to the people of Wyoming to know that the senior and junior Senator (united in one person) representing that State had finally delivered himself on this great question. There had been a pervading suspicion that (the State having been deprived of one Sen-ator) both had departed, and that the State was being represented in the Senate by a proxy living in the State of Minnesota (meaning Mr. Washburn). The Senator from Wyoming sat quietly and supinely in his seat, as if he were a lamb about being led to the slaughter, willing that a Senator from a State 2,000 miles away should answer for him and fer his people on this burning question, in which every man, woman and child in his State has a vital interest. "The Senator," said Mr. Wel-

cott, "has seen fit to refer to my apparel. There are men to whom clean linen is an offence; and I regret that the Senator from Wyoming is one of them. (Laughter in the galleries.) I owe the Senate an apology for interrupting this debate, for seeming to stoop so low as even to notice an allusion of a personal character. There is a Spanish proverb which lits the case; It is a waste of lather to shave an ass," (Laughter all over the chamber, which was rebuked by the Vice-President.)

Mr. Carey returned to the charge. He had no apology, he said, to make to the Senate, as he had tried to keep within the bounds of propriety. He laid no claims tn oratory, and had never requested the doorkeepers to send in no cards while he was delivering an address. (Laughter.) He was not ambitious to occupy the position of the Senator from Colorado, and should not attempt to use language with a view of annoying him or of embarrassing the Senate. The trouble with the Senator and with his people had been that they had attempted to interfere with the affairs of the people of Wyoming, instead of booking after their own affairs. He knew of no one who was more responsible for the "ghost dance" than the Senator from Colorado; and he knew that everything had been done to excite the people of Colorado against him. He had in his desk a letter from a reputable citizen of Denver, telling him that if he dared to vote against the free and unlimited coinage of silver all the money and influence of Colorado would be used to ruin him. He proposed now and in the future to do what he believed to be right, and he never intended to go about the Senate offering to trade his vote for a vote on any other proposition. In this connection Mr. Carey went on to quote from a magnzine article asserting that Senators from Colorado and Nevada had voted against the Force bill in order to ge; votes from Southern Democratic Senators against the Repeal bill. cott, "has seen fit to refer to my apparel. There are men to whom clean linen is an offence; and I

MR. HARRIS CHARGES PALSEHOOD.

He was interrupted by Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) who, in his usual solemn and impressive man-ner, branded the statement as an utter falsehood.

ir. Carey denied making the statement. "But the Senator quoted it." Mr. Harris resumed, " and it is that statement which I brand as an utter falsehood." Mr. Carey, in closing his remarks, spoke of Mr.

Welcott's allusion to him in his speech of last Saturday as unjustified and dishonorable. Mr. Butler (Dem., S. C.) suggested that Mr. Manderson should rise to a question of order (as during the debate), but Mr. Manderson left the matter in Mr. Butler's hands, and the latter took

Mr. Washburn (Rep., Minn.) came to the defence of Mr. Carey, and said that he had never been told directly by that Senator that he would vote for the Repeal bill. He had merely inferred it from his remarks in conversation, and he re-gretted that he had thoughtlessly said anything about it.

Teller (Rep., Col.) took up the magazine

ment, the Senator from Wyoming kacw that when he made it.

Mr. Dubois (Rep., Idaho), in a brief closing speech, took occasion to refer to the impression given out that some hostile action on the tarist question might be expected from the Republican sulver men. He said that, though the provocation was great to resort to the vendstta in polities, insamuch as the silver men had been stabled in the house of their friends, he, for one, offerred to hold to nis convictions on other questions and let the silver question stand by itself.

At the close of Mr. Dubois's remarks there was a brief full in the Senate, and the Vice-Presion tannounced that the Voorbees bill was before the Senate and open to amendment.

Mr. Pasco Ghem., Flax immediately moved to take up the amendment of which he save notice.

entering the Senate drom the lobby in the rear of the presiding officer's desk, said amid laughter: "I have another ametalment." He proposed an amendment reducing the amount of gold in the

House bill amending the Gear, asked that the bill be Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cat.) asked that the bill be made the special order for Wednesday next, but on objection by Mr. Hoar (Rep., Massa that the subject was too important to be disposed of thus subject was too important to be disposed of thus hastily, it was sent to the calendar, where it can be reached by a majority vote.

The Vice-President again said that the Voorbess bill was before the Senate and open to amendment, but the expectation of a speedy vote was again washington, Oct. 20 (Special).—Upon the unani-

PEFFER "SHOWS UP THE INFAMY."

The suggestion was made by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) that an hour to-morrow d p. m.) be fixed for the final vote; but Mr. Harris, while asserting his a portion of his poor reward, and thus to turn the blessings of material progress into curses. This was but the beginning of the fight. Those who were against the constantly increasing value of the unit of money proposed to go before the American people and see to it that every man, woman and child in the United States should understand the full meaning of what the Senate Intended to do to-day. They might be few in number the doubted that), but he would show the irlends of the Repeal builthat "though there are lords in the Lowiands, there are chiefs in the North."

Mr. Peffer (Pop., Kan.), saying that he desired to eccupy only fifteen minutes, proceeded to show up what he called "the crowning infamy of this century,"

to occupy only fifteen minutes, proceeded to show up what he called "the crowning infamy of this century."

Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.), in a few closing remarks, said he had been described the other day by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Voorhees) as being as weak as any man could be except for his allies. He admitted it. He had allies in the State which he in part represented. But he wanted to state to the Senator from Indiana and to the rest of the world (daughter) that the time would never come when he (Mr. Harris) would desert the convictions of a lifetime in order to obtain allies in the camp of the chemy.

Mr. Stewart (Rep., Nev.) took the floor to make a few remarks. He opened with the quotation, "The die is cast," and followed it by saying that the surreptitious and fraudulent act of 18%, demonetizing silver, was ratified and confirmed; that the gold ring was victorious and that the Trojan horse was within the walls. "But the betrayal and capture of the White House and of the two Houses of Congress was not the end of the war. Let the object lesson be given. We will abide the result."

Mr. Stewart closed at 7:10, and then the Vice-

Mr. Stewart closed at 7:10, and then the Vice-Mr. Stewart closed at 7:10, and then the Vice-President stated that if no further amendments were offered, the vote would now be taken on the engrossment and third reading of the bill. That was agreed to without a division, and then the vote was taken by years and nays on the passage

Signs of Health.

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bright in every action. Disease is overcome



only when weak tissue is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and easy of assimilation. Prepared by Scott & Borne, S. Y. All dementate

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE, RESOLUTIONS ON THE DEATH OF CARTER H. HARRISON PASSED-THE BANKEUPTCY BILL CONSIDERED.

Washington, Oct. 30.-In the House this morning Mr. Hunter (Dem., Ill.) offered the following

Resolved. That the House has received with astonishment and sorrow the announcement of the violent death of Carter II. Harrison, Mayor of the city of Chicago, and of Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of formerly a member of this body. Resolved. That these resolutions be published in "The Record," and that the Speaker of the House cause a copy Record," and that the Speaker of the family of the de-

Mr. Morse (Rep., Mass.) indorsed the resolution, and expressed his personal regret at Mr. Harrison's death and this appalling tragedy. He wished to call the attention of Congress and the country to the fact that the assassin was evidently insane.

His name would indicate that he was probably foreigner, and was possibly insane when he landed in this country. He thought the occurrence of such tragedies as the one which had so recently taken place at Chicago should impress on the country the necessity of enforcing more rigorously the laws excluding insane, pauper and idiot aliens, and for the enactment of more stringent laws for the exclusion of these dangerous classes, which are now being emptied on these shores. The resolutions were then adopted.

Mr. Dingley (Rep., Me.), from the joint committee to inquire into the status of the laws or-ganizing the Executive Departments, reported a bill to change the method of obtaining supplies for the Government departments and offices in Washington. Upon Mr. Dingley's statement that the bill would result in a saving of \$50,000 or more an-

nually it was passed.

Mr. Wezdock (Dem., Mich.) again offered the privileged memorial of Henry M. Youmans, a Representative from Michigan in the last House, aseatling the right of William S. Linton (Rep.) to represent the Villth Michigan District. memorial which Mr. Weadock offered last Friday, and which stirred up a lively raw over the status of the American Protective Association. Mr. Hopkins (Rep., Ill.) was on his feet in an instant, prepared to stop another discussion of the American Protective Association. He made the

the resolution was referred to the committee of Elections. Mr. Linton (Rep., Mich.) said he was the mem-mer Linton (Rep., Mich.) said and whose right Mr. Linton (Rep., Mich.) said he was the member referred to in the memorial and whose right to represent the VIII in Michigan District had been assailed. He asked for a full, tair and free investigation, and he did not fear the result. Within the near future, he said, he desired to speak on the subject as a matter of personal privilege.

Mr. Oates (Dem., Ala.) called up his bill to amend the Naturalization laws, and spoke at length upon it. He touched upon the loose execution of these laws, saying that this country had in times past become involved in disputes with foreign countries as to the status of allens who had become naturalized in this country.

The micraling hour expired before any action was taken on the pending measure, and then the House took up the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill. Mr. Broderick (Rep., Kan.) criticised the bill in some of its details. Congress had already passed everal bankruptcy laws, but they have been short-lived. The States, on the contrary, have retained their laws. This shewed that the people pre erred the State laws.

Mr. Draper (Rep., Mass.) followed in defence of the bill. Every man on the foor, he said, keep

in the standard dollar should be 19.35 grains. This amendment was negatived without a division, and then Mr. Passo's amendment for a commission to establish a new silver ratio was rejected by a vote of 20 to 47.

In a brief interlude Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.), from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House bill amending the Geary Chinese Restriction law. endeavor to have them modified before it passed width the House.

Without taking any action on the bill the House, at 4.30, adjourned.

but the expectation of a speedy vote was again but the expectation of a speedy rote was again but the expectation of a speedy rote was again but the expectation of a speedy rote was again but the expectation of the Joint Commission to he status of the Senate again to ask the indulgence of the Senate, said he would proceed as rapidly as possible to conclude the argument he began two weeks ago and interrupted on Friday last the characterized the gold interest as the Moloch which would sacrifice a million of men, women and children to its insatiate greed, and quoted Cato the Wise as coming back from Carthage and every speech with the worlds "Carthage must be destroyed." This was because "Carthage would destroy Rome. So if the people of the United States did not destroy them. Cato knew that if Rome did not destroy the gold standard it would electroy them. At \$2.00 Mr. Harris (Dem., Tenn.) asked Mr. Jones whether it would suit him to have the Senate adjourn till town of Mr. Horris (Dem., Tenn.) asked Mr. Jones whether it would suit him to have the Senate and four till town of the Senate adjourn till town of Leck of the absorbite of Recoling up the false proteone of letting all the protecting of the last formight appear as of the legislative day of Tuesday, October 17.

PEFFER "SHOWS UP THE INFAMY."

Washington, Oct. 20 (Special).—Upon the unanimous flaws of Laws Organizing the Exactive Departments in Law Organizing the Exactive Departments in Law Organization and desirable reform and result has desirable reform and result has desirable reform and result have desirable partients. Washington, Oct. 20.—The impression prevails that the Universal Recursive Departments in Washington, Oct. 20.—The impression prevails that the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the Law Organization of the Senate will take the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and the purchase of miscellaneous supplies for the use of the several Executive Departments was a serious provided that the committee of the Senate and the purchase of miscellaneous lowest bid for ice for the use of the Departments last year ranged from 13 1-2 cents to 20 cents for unds, and the awards ranged from 13 1-2 cents to 28 cents. This year the prices paid for furnace coal by the Departments range from \$4 % to \$5.44 a ton, being a difference of more than 19 per cent on one of the most important items in the list of miscellaneous supplies.

In his remarks on the bill to-day, Governor Ding-

ley, who reported it, said that the amount annually expended by the Government for miscellaneous ally expended by the Government for miscellaneous supplies for the use of the Departments in Washington exceeds \$26000. Under the present system, he explained, wholesale dealers, as a rule, do not enter into competition, and the Government is thereby compelled to pay higher prices than it otherwise would. If the bill becomes a law this difficulty will probably cease to exist. The bill passed to-day provides that all bids for supplies shall be opened at the same hour on the same day, which shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury; that after the bids shall have been oppned in the usual way by the respective Departments and offices to which they have been submitted and awards recommended, schedules of the same shall be prepared and submitted, together with a statement of the proposed action thereon, to a loard consisting of one representative each from the Treasury, interior and Postosfice Departments, which shall make careful comparisons of all the schedules and statements and recommend to the persons authoriced to make contracts acceptance or rejection of any or all of the bids. If all of the bids for any one or more articles are rejected on the recommendation of the board, new proposals shall be invited by advertisement, which shall be abundited to the board, as in the case of the original bids.

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT, SUCCESSORS TO JOSIAH QUINCY AND HENRY WHITE NAMED.

Washington, Oct. 30.-The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Edwin F. Uhl, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of State, in place of Josiah Quincy, re-Secretary of State, in place of Jossan Quincy, resigned.

James R. Roosevelt, of New-York, to be Secretary of Embassy of the United States, at London, Eng., in place of Henry White, resigned.

Captain Edward T. Comegys, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of major.

To be consuls of the United States—J. Edward Nettles, of South Carolina, at Trieste, Austria; Robert J. Kirk, of South Carolina, at Copenhagen.

Denmark.

Charles E. Davis, of Illinois, to be agent for the Indians of the Colorado River Agency, in Arizona.

HE SAYS ROOSEVELT CONTRIBUTED \$10,000. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 36 (Special).-The news of the appointment of J. R. Roosevelt as Secretary of Embassy at London has caused much comment among leading Democrats here. Mr. Roosevelt's home is on the Hyde Park road. One prominent Democrat, who will not allow his name to be used, sald to-night: "Why. Roosey Roosevelt gave the Democratic National Committee \$10,000 in the Cleveland campaign. We all know it, and leaders here were mad at the time because he didn't give it to the Dutchess County Democratic County Committee, to be used here. I can give you the names of men who know all about it, but I won't. When the National Committee, Mr. Roosevelt is in England now. One of his best friends knew of the gift shortly after it was made. All the leaders here just left some of them, but no reporter can get anything out of them to-night. I have just left some of them, but no reporter can get anything out of them to-night, of course the National Committee will deny it, and so will the State Committee, but it is true." home is on the Hyde Park road. One prominent

FOR A REPORT ON THE TARIFF BILL. Washington, Oct. 50 (Special) .- In case of an adjournment of Congress this week the House of Representatives will be asked to pass an order authorizing the Committee on Ways and Means to sit during the vacation, and if the Tariff bill shall

of the bill, as amended, and it was passed—yeas, 43; nays.

As soon as the vote was announced Mr. Voorhees made a motion to adjourn, and the Senate at 7.30 p. m. adjourned till to-morrow at noon.

be completed before the beginning of the regular session to file the same, together with its report, with the Clerk of the House, who shall cause both to be printed and sent by mail to Representatives at their homes. It is now thought that the bill and report with be completed before the beginning of the regular session to file the same, together with its report, with the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and report with the completed before the beginning of the regular session to file the same, together with its report, with the Clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the complete the same, together with its report, with the Clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, who shall cause both and the clerk of the House, and the clerk of the be completed before the beginning of the regular session to file the same, together with its report, with the Clerk of the House, who shall cause both to be printed and sent by mail to Representatives at their homes. It is now thought that the bill and report will be completed within the next three weeks, and the majority of the Ways and Means Committee is anxious to have the House proceed with its consideration as soon as practicable after the beginning of the regular session on December 4. The report of the hearings has been printed at last, and the document will be ready for distribution to-morrow. The hearings closed six weeks ago. six weeks ago.

MR. SPRINGER BACKS DOWN. HIS FLIMSY PRETEXT FOR WITHDRAWING HIS STATE BANK RESOLUTION FROM

THE HOUSE.

Washington, Oct. 30 (Special).—After having the previous question ordered and the yeas and nays called on the resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information in regard to State Banking laws and the operations of the old State banks, Chairman Springer came into the House of Representatives this morning and meekly moved to reconsider what had been done, and recommit the resolution to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and this action was taken without objection. Mr. Springer explained that several mem-bers of the committee who were absent when the resolution was adopted desired to have it recommitted. Probably this is the first time that the chairman of a House committee ever made such a motion for a like reason. A quorum of the committee was present when the resolution was ordered to be reported, and if members chose to be absent on that occasion it was their own affair. To recommit a proposition for so filmsy a reason or excuse would lead to inextricable confusion and inexcusable delays in the transaction of legislative business. The fate of the bank resolution is now exceedingly doubtful, and unless the Banking and Currency Committee shall act promptly and favorably, the House will be deprived of information which it ought to have, and is entitled to have before entering upon the consideration of a bill to repeal the tax on State bank circulation and rehabilitate State banks. chairman of a House committee ever made such

ESTIMATES FOR RIVERS AND HARBORS. SOME OF THE ITEMS RECOMMENDED BY THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

Washington, Oct. 30,-The most important of all the annual reports of the Army-that of the Chief of Engineers, Brigadier-General Thomas L. Casey-was made public to-day. He says that the funds with which the works for the improvement of rivers and harbors were prosecuted during the last fiscal year point of order that the memorial of Mr. Youmana was not a privileged matter.

The Speaker supported the point of order, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Elections. July 13, 1852, and such balances of former appro-priations as were available. Among the estimates for continuing river and harbor improvements during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, are the

New-York Harbor and Hudson River: Hudson River, New York Harbor and Hudson River: Hudson River, between Troy and fourteen miles below Albany-Amount estimated required for completion of existing projects, \$1,709,000; amount needed for year 1805. \$500,000. Barlom River and Sphyten Durvil Creek-To complete, \$1,805,000; for year, \$500,000. East River and Hell Gate-To complete, \$888,840; for year, \$200,000. New-town United Transporter, \$888,840; for year, \$200,000. Gatte-To complete, \$888,850; for Year, \$200,000. Sear-town Creek-To complete within year, \$78,000. Butter-filk Channel. New-York Harbar-To complete, \$404,000; for year, \$500,000. Gowanus Bay, including Red Hook, Gowanus Creek and Bay Ridge channels—To complete. State laws.

Draper (Rep., Mass.) followed in defence of 50 paper (Rep., Mass.) followed in defence of 50 paper (Rep., Mass.) followed in defence of 50 paper (Rep., Mass.) followed in defence of 51 paper (Rep., Mass.) followed in defence of 51 paper (Rep., Mass.) followed in defence of 52 paper (R \$107.835; July 1, 1803, bilance unexpended, 888,707, and outstanding liabilities, \$8,535. July 1, 1893, baiance available, 880,172; amount which can be profitably expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1805, \$100,001.

Raritan Bay-To complete in year, \$95,315.
Channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey-To emplete, \$16,000; for year, \$30,000.
Larchmont Harbor, N. Y.-To complete, \$100,000; for

year, \$50,000.
Port Jefferson Harbor, N. Y.—To complete, \$55,000; for year, #35,000. Gien Cove Hartor, N. Y .- To complete, \$150,960; for year, \$56,000. Flushing Bay, N. Y.-To complete, \$38,500; for year,

Calumet River, Illineis and Indiana-To complete exist-Calumet River, Hilmels and Indiana—To complete exist-ing project, \$745,000; amount which can be expended in fascal year, \$200,000. The object of this improvement, so far as projected, is to secure a channel 200 feet in width and 16 feet in depth, below low water plane, at Lake Michigan, from the mouth of the Calumet Hiver, at Calumet Harbor, IB., to a half mile east of Hum-mond, Ind., with a view to increasing the facilities for landing the commerce of this region, and also to aid in prohibits, means for the better accommodation of much of the commerce of Calcago River, which is greatly crowded. The original depth of navigation in this river ranged

Illinois and Mississippi Canal, Illinois-To complete, \$5,925,930; for year, \$500,000.

CHARGED WITH THE THEFT OF \$22,000.

ARREST IN NEW-ORLEANS OF A CLERK OF THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

New Orleans, Oct. 30.-William T. Pinkerton has been here for three days on a mysterious visit, the nature of which only leaked out to-night, when a prisoner was transferred from the Carrollton jall to the parish prison. The prisoner's name is A. J. Gurney, and he is charged with the theft of the \$22,000 which mysteriously disappeared from the safe of the American Express Company while in transit from the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, to the Whitney National Bank, of this city. Gurney is the chief money clerk of the American Express Company in this city, and slept in a room over the office. The package containing \$22,000 was shipped in a safe by itself, and the key to this safe was sent down ahead of it and placed in the hands of Gurney. The night the money arrived the checking clerk awoke Gurney, and told im the package was too valuable to be left outside the vault. Gurney opened the train safe, and took out the package. He saw, so it appears, that it had been tampered with, and so remarked to he checking clerk. A rule of the company is that when a package is found to have been tampered with the agent shall be informed at once and the money counted. This Gurney failed to do, but placed the money in the vault just as he received

placed the money in the vault just as he received it.

The next morning Mr. Nosler, the agent of the company, arrived at the office, and Gurney made his report. Mr. Nosler counted the money and discovered the shortage. He telegraphed to General Manager Antisdell, at St. Louis, and also sent him the envelope which contained the money. The detectives were called in and worked on the clew until a discovery was made, and then a conference was held in Cleveland. It appears that a microscopical examination of the envelope revealed something startling, the nature of which is kept secret, but it resulted in the departure for this city of Detective Pinkerton. On Saturday afternoon as Gurney was going to luncheon, in company with a friend, he was accosted by Chief of Police Gaster, who took him into custody and hustled him to Carrollton, where he has been ever since. Gurney protests his innocence. He came here from St. Louis about six months ago, when the office was established. He is a single man, about twenty-seven years oid.

THEY OAN'T ESCAPE.

The liver when active is the watch-dog of the system—the destroyer of germs and impurities. The truth is: ninety-nine out of every hundred diseases begin with a sluggish liver. A slight cold or chill may amount to something serious. If you correct the liver you'll cure the cold. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets rouse the liver to vigorous action. After dinner, if you're billious, take one of those tiny, sugar-coated Pellets. Take them when you have wind or pain in stomach, giddiness, fullness, loss of appetite, or when you suffer from costiveness, indigestion, sick or billious headaches.

The makers take the risk of their benefiting you. If they're not satisfactory, your money is refunded. of their beneating you. If they're not satisfactory, your money is refunded. Can you ask more?

Enamelled Silver.

We have brought the enamelling of silver to a perfection hitherto unattained.

The specimens now on exhibition at our show-rooms are genuine works of art.

Reed & Barton,

37 Union Square, New York.

CHAMPIONSHIP CUP FOR BEER.

IT IS AWARDED TO THE ANHIUSER-BUSCH BREW. ING COMPANY.

Chicago, III., Oct. 30.-The Championship Cup of the world for beer for which not only all the great American brewers, but those of the famous European brewing cities of Munich and Nuremburg, were in keen competition, has been carried off were in keen competition, has been carried off by the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Company, of St. Louis, they having scored the highest number of awards and scored the highest points. They were especially commended for the absolute purity of their beer, as a pure malt and hop product without corn or corn products. This makes the Anheuser-Busch Company the champion brewers of the world.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

A ROAD'S EVIDENCE OF PROSPERITY.

Chicago, Oct. 30 .-- An important order was issued to-day by Roswell Miller, president of the Milwaukee and St. Paul road. On August 1 a reduction of 10 per cent was made in the salaries of a great many of the employes of the road, including the officials and clerks in the general offices of the company. To-day's order rescinded the action and entained instructions that beginning November 1 ail reduced salaries should be restored to the basis in effect from August 1.

RAILROADS DOING A GOOD BUSINESS. Chicago, Oct. 20 (Special).-The improvement noted last week in freight traffic was more than maintained throughout the last week. Through shipments of flour, grain and provisions were not only in excess of those of the previous week, but of those of the corresponding week last year. Last week's through shipments were divided up among the roads in the following proportions: Baltimore and Ohlo, 8.8 per cent; Big Four, '9.1 per cent; Chicago and Erle, 10.2 per cent; Grand Trunk, 4.1 per cent; Lake Shore, 17.8 per cent; Michigan Central, 8.3 per cent; Nickel Plate, 9.2 per cent; Pan Handle, 1.7 per cent; Fort Wayne, 13.3 per cent; Local shipments of all kinds of dead freight amounted to 63,325 tons last week, against 83,334 tons for the previous week. Lake shipments amounted to 111,517 tons last week and 111,165 tons the previous one. ments of flour, grain and provisions were not only

A VICTORY FOR AN ELEVATED ROAD. Chicago, Oct. 30.-Judge Brentano delivered his lecision in the quo warranto proceedings against the Lake Street Elevated road to-day. It was upon the motion of the company's attorneys to vacate the motion of the company's attorneys to vacate the order granting leave to file the information calling in question the legality of the road's existence. Judge Brentano ordered that the proceedings be abated and the information vacated. This is a substantial victory for the road, and will stop the quo warranto suit so far as the lower court is concerned, unless some new and unexpected move is made by the lawyers representing the prosecution. The formal opening of the road, which was to have taken place to-day, has been postponed until Saturday on account of the death of Mayor Harrison.

SLOW IN EXCHANGING THEIR STOCK. Boston, Oct. 30 .- It is stated that only 40,000 shares of Old Colony stock have been exchanged for New-York, New-Haven and Hartford stock, and this, it is said, is about all that will be exchanged, as the majority of the Old Colony stockholders prefer a guaranteel 7 per cent dividend to a larger present dividend on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford shares.

ERIE INTEREST LIKELY TO BE PASSED. It was reported yesterday that the receivers of

the Eric Railroad have decided to pass the interest on the first lien mortgage of \$2,500,000 due to-moron the first lien mortgage of \$2,500,000 due to-morrow. The importance of this action is in the fact that these bonds are practically part of the second mortgage bonds and are a first lien ahead of the bulk of the seconds. This default means, therefore, that interest on the \$3,507,400 Eric seconds, due December 1, will be passed. The interest on the \$4,00,000 of funded coupon bonds also falls due on December 1. President King said that interest on the collateral trust 68, due to-morrow, would be paid, but as to the first lien bonds he declined to make any statement.

SUING A TAMMANY CANDIDATE.

SUPPLEMENTARY PROCEEDINGS AGAINST P. M. M'CLOY, OF THE XITH DISTRICT, FOR THE AMOUNT OF A NOTE WITH WHICH HE PAID A HOTEL BILL.

Frederick M. McCloy, who is the Tammany candidate for Assembly in the NIth Assembly District, was ex-amined yesterda ybefore Referce H. H. F. Lawrence, at No. Es Park Row, in supplementary proceedings in a suit brought against him by Colonel George Bliss to recover brought against him by Colonel George Birss to recover over \$100 on two promiserry notes. These nates were given by McCloy as part payment for his hotel bill while he was staying at the Ocean House, Long Branch, during the summer of 1892. McCloy is a friend of Fire Commissioner Scannell, and was pushed forward by Scannell for the Assembly. He had for counsel R. C. Durrant, of Howe & Hummel, while Colonel Bliss was represented by Francis D. Dowley, of Lenchan & Dowley, of No. 165 The investigation was behind closed doors, and each

time a Tribune reporter tried to gain admission he was told by the referee that the counsel were only arguing between themselves, but it was learned when as adjourn-ment was taken, at 3:30 p. m., that the defendant had been under direct examination. Mr. Lawrence de lined been under direct examination. Mr. Lawrence de lined to give out any information, saying that the matter might be amicably settled to-day, and that therefore it would be unfair to give out only the defendant's side of the story. Both counsel were also dumb, and McCloy, who looks like a typical successful and prosperous Tammany politician, was only effusive when he shook hands and wished the referee good-byc.

Colonel George Bliss was seen at his office, No. 160

Proadway. He said: "I know nothing about the pro-ceedings to-day. What I know about the case is this, that as proprietor of the Ocean House I came into po-session of three notes, with which this man Metloy had, paid his bill while at that house during the summer of 1892. One of the notes was honored, but the other two came back protested and I handed them over to Francis D. Dowley to take legal steps to recover their value. This he did and secured judgment for over \$100. The execution this judgment was returned unsatisfied, the Sherill being unable to find any property on which to lovy. Lately I saw that McCloy had been nominated for Assemblyman for the XIth Assembly District. I naturally came to the conclusion that the man must be worth enough money to pay the small judgment against him and immediately began supplementary proceedings. That is all I know of the case."

The further hearing before the referee will begin at 1 p. m. to-day in his office.

CLOSING PRICES			NCISCO STOC	
Saturday.To	o-day.		Saturday.	To-da
Alta 10 Best & Belcher .1.55 Bedie Coarol 40 Bulwer 40 Con Cal & Va. 2.00 Town Point 45 Gould & Curry .05 Hala & Norcross .60	1.50 .75 .40 2.90	Poto-i Savage Sierra Union Utah	Nevada 73 Consol 50 Jacket 60	
CLOSING PRIC	ES C	F BOS	TON STOCKS	s

Atch & Top. 223, 2129
Bost & Alonny Lob 205
Bost & Manne 153 154
Chie B & Qy 875 85
East R R & 119 116
Fitchbury RR pf. 82 55
Filmt & P M 10 10
Fitth Bury RR pf. 82 55
Filmt & P M 10 10
Filmt & P M 11 114
Ltt Rock & Ft S 89
Alass Central. 17 17
Mex Cent com. 85, 81
N Y & N E 357 838, N Y & N E 78-114
114
Old Colony 178 177
Rutland com. 5 5
Rutland pf. 72 72
Wis Cont com. 12 55
Al Min Co (new) 40

DULL A DELPHIA BEOCH

CLOSING PRICES OF PHILADELPHIA STOCKS. United Ons Imp. 58% | Phill APELPHIA STOCKS.

United Ons Imp. 58% | Phill & Eric | 25 | 25 |
Lehigh Valley | 39% | 39% | P & R O M 4 | 70% | 70% |
Leh Co & Nav Co | 52 | P & R I 24 | P | 58 | 53% | 85% |
North Pac Co | 7% | 7% | P & R I 24 | P | 58 | 53% | 35% |
North Pac pf | 23 | 28% | P & R I 34 | P | 58 | 15% | 10% |
Penn R R | 51% | 51% | Met Traction | 90% | 10% |